The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, science in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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CONTROL OF CORPORATION BOARDS IS NO LABOR SOLUTION

No longer are workers appointed on corporation boards of directors, and thus does another economic cure-all ascend to its home in cloud-land.

Following the armistice, the representation plan was given wide publicity. It was most ardently advocated. It was called "industrial democracy," and was haled as the "new unionism," just as today and tomorrow other sorts of "new unionism" appear.

Organized labor did not shout for the plan, so once again was the trade union movement declared to be distressingly old-fashioned.

"Get on the inside," labor was advised. "Have one of your kind on every corporation board of directors."

So-called "students of labor conditions" gave the plan their solemn approval. It was classed as "progressive," and the only ones who did not get excited over it were the hard-headed trade unionists.

But the plan is no longer referred to. It has been replaced by other brands of the "new unionism," as organized labor predicted.

The plan collapsed when the duped workers discovered that these boards of directors do not direct.

Generally, the boards meet in splendid quarters, around a long mahogany table. But their policies are shaped by the bank which guarantees the corporation's credit.

It would make no difference if every member of these boards were wage workers. They would contend with the same condition—a business must have credit to exist, and he who controls credit controls the corporation.

A board of directors does not control. In most cases they are just agents of a banker, whose word is final.

Experience has driven this fact home to workers who believed in the plan that has been quietly laid to rest with the million and one other schemes trade unionists have declined to be interested in.

Under present conditions workers' representation on a corporation board of directors is valueless. The board is subject to some bank that controls the corporation through control of its credit or ownership of its stock and bonds. The latter are bought in bulk and sold to the public.

Organized labor's remedy for this condition is government control of credit, because credit is "inherently social."

At a conference of trade union representatives, held four years ago in A. F. of L. building, it was declared:

Credit is the life blood of modern business. At present under the control of private financiers it is administered, not primarily to serve the needs of production, but the desire of financial agencies to levy a toll upon community activity as high as "the traffic will bear."

Credit is inherently social. It should be accorded in proportion to confidence in production possibilities. Credit as now administered does not serve industry but burdens it. It increases unearned incomes at the expense of earned incomes. It is the center of the malevolent forces that corrupt the spirit and purpose of industry.

We urge the organization and use of credit to serve productive industry and not to increase the incomes and holdings of financiers. Control over credit should be taken from financiers and should be vested in a public agency, able to administer this power as a public trust in the interests of all the people.

FEDERAL JUDGE IN PUBLIC EYE; SAYS OFFICIAL IS IN CONTEMPT

New York, Dec. 1.—The inevitable has happened. A prominent official has been sentenced to jail for contempt of court and a city that remains silent whenever workers are jailed by a usurping judge is now ringing with protest.

Strictly speaking, the case is not identical to a labor injunction, but the popular protest indicates a feeling that courts have too much power.

The storm centers around charges by City Comptroller Craig against Federal Judge Mayer. The comptroller, who is the city's leading financial official, asked the court four years ago to appoint an additional receiver for the Brooklyn rapid transit company, a street car concern in which the city was interested. The court declined, and in a letter to another city official, the comptroller said Judge Mayer was denying the city all access to information regarding the case, and had also made orders which precluded any other court from securing this information.

The comptroller was cited for contempt. Counsel held that the letter was not a legitimate criticism, but was an effort to intimidate. The comptroller was ordered to file a retraction with the clerk of the court. This was not done and the court imposed a sentence of 60 days in jail for contempt.

The case has been in the courts for the past four years. Recently the comptroller appealed to the United States supreme court on habeas corpus proceedings. The court decided against him on the ground that he did not exhaust his appeals in lower courts. "You can't make any short cuts," was the essence of the decision. The court did not discuss the merits of the case, although Justice Taft held, in of a separate opinion, that courts have the power to punish for contempt where the purpose is "calculated to obstruct and embarrass the court in a pending proceeding." This is Judge Mayer's position.

In a dissenting opinion, Associate Justices Holmes and Brandeis held that Mr. Craig's statement did not interfere with justice, and that Judge Mayer has no power to punish the comptroller because the alleged contempt was not committed in the presence of the court, as provided in section 268 of the judicial code.

The case has become involved in a maze of legal technalities, but the main issue must not be classed with a labor injunction—with an order by a court that workers shall not do a thing in strike times that is perfectly legal when no strike exists.

In the Craig case the court was attacked. An order of the court was not disobeyed. This constitutes a different contempt, as is indicated by Associate Justice Holmes, who said in the dissenting opinion that the Craig contempt must not be confounded with "the power to overcome and punish disobedience to or defiance of the orders of a court, although unfortunately both are called by the same name."

Other issues have been brought into the case, and the original question has been developed.

Many public officials and newspapers insist that courts should not punish for contempt where the contempt is committed outside the presence of the court. But this is not intended to be the effect of the decision, as is indicated by Associate Justices Holmes and Brandeis, who point out in their dissenting opinion that the Craig case is in no way analogous, as is indicated by Associate Justices Holmes and Brandeis, who point out in their dissenting opinion that there is a difference between contempt of court based on an order (an injunction) of a court, and a contempt of court based on an attack of a court.

CHEAP LABOR AND "HOP HEADS" IN ALASKAN CANNERY INDUSTRY

Olympia, Wash., Dec. 1.—Intolerable conditions in the Alaskan salmon industry is reported by H. P. Everest of the state department of labor and industries, following an exhaustive study of labor conditions in the northern canneries.

Deep fiends are common, and the sale of narcotics to these workers is one of the methods of Chinese capitalists who supply cheap labor, it is stated.

Through a vicious system of labor contracting, which Chinese overlords rule the cannery workers with an iron hand, according to the state official. The contractor secures a profit both ways. They are paid handsome fees from the cannery concerns for supplying labor and they recover nearly all the wages paid to the employes through the sale of dope and food and through the operation of gambling games.

The system is far-reaching and in many instances begins operations in the winter, when workers find themselves without funds in San Francisco, Seattle, Portland and other coast cities.

There are about 7,000 men involved in the traffic, it is believed, not more than 10 per cent of whom are white. The remainder are nearly all Mexicans and Filipinos, and only a very few are Chinese, but practically all are of low type, Everest states.

All of the large contracting companies maintain soup kitchens in the winter in the seaport cities. These kitchens are located in the basements of buildings occupied by Chinese stores or rooming houses. While the food is of the poorest, it is sufficient to maintain life and is always there for those who first sign a contract for the next season's work.

It is claimed that the contract is legal, though it practically binds the signer to peonage for its term of tenure. Under it the men agree to go to the cannery designated for the fishing season, the name of the cannery being left blank until the Chinese contractor secures his agreement with some company.

One of the vicious clauses in the contract provides that the men are to be served "such food as is ordinarily given Chinese laborers."

This permits the contractor to serve only rice, but other food can be purchased by the worker, who buys a ticket from the contractor for that purpose.

COMMUNISTS OPPOSED IN FAR-OFF AUSTRALIA

Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, Dec. 1.—"The communists have a standard of conduct which ordinary men and women are unable to understand, much less appreciate," says the Australian Worker, in a leading editorial on the tactics of revolutionists outside and inside the labor organizations.

This labor paper shows that it is now necessary for the communists to work inside the unions.

"A little while ago the necessity had not arisen, for the communists held themselves scornfully aloof from us, condemned and derided us, denounced us as 'labor fakirs,' as props and pillars of the capitalist system," says the Worker.

"They refused to have anything to do with the labor movement in those days, as though they were endowed with some intellectual or spiritual superiority that constituted them a race apart.

"They treated us as the highest caste treats the lowest—with aversion and contempt.

"But suddenly everything changed. A word came from Russia, which is the communist mecca, and they altered their tune at once. They began to plead for a 'united front.'

"It wasn't convincingly done. There were no fine shades of transition in it. One day they were abjuring us; the next day they were wooing us.

"They now desire, above all things, to be one with the 'labor fakirs.' They are anxious to become an integral part of that organization which they jeered at as a buttress of capitalism.

"Even their public utterances will take many years to live down, and can doubt that the Communist Party of Australia is obedient to bolshevik authority differs very little from the prostitution of superstition.

"Apart from a psychological estrangement, which is very marked, there is a difference between the policy between the organizations of workers and the communists.

"The latter plays for dictatorship, in the rule of a minority necessarily imposed by force. The former is democratic to the core, recognizes the rule of the majority as the only true basis of any social order, and repudiates with loathing the principles of terrorism when deliberately inculcated as a method of government."

MOB INSTINCT IS BEHIND EVERY INJUNCTION ISSUED

In dissenting from an injunction issued against organized coopers (Hitchman Coal & Coke Company, 83 Fed. 912), Federal Circuit Judge Caldwell said, in 1897:

"It is said by those who defend the assumption of this jurisdiction by the federal courts, that it is a swifter and speedier mode of dealing with those who violate, or threaten to violate the laws, than by the prescribed and ordinary method of proceedings in courts of law. That it is a 'short cut' to the accomplishment of a desired object; that it avoids the delay and uncertainty incident to a jury trial, occasions less expense, and insures a speedier punishment.

"All this may be conceded to be true. But the logical difficulty with this reasoning is that it confers jurisdiction on the mob equally with the chancellor. Those who justify or excuse mob law, do it upon the ground that the administration of criminal law is slow and expensive and the result sometimes unsatisfactory.

"It can make but little difference to the victims of short cut and unconstitutional methods, whether it is the mob or the chancellor that deprives them of their constitutional rights. It is vain to disguise the fact that this desire for a short cut is dominated by the feeling of hostility to trial by jury—a mode of trial which has never been popular with the aristocracy of wealth or the corporations or trusts; a distrust of a jury is a distrust of the virtue and intelligence of the people means an overthrow of the government our fathers founded.

"Against the exercise of this jurisdiction the constitution of the United States interposes an insurmountable barrier."

COURT JAMS MINERS INTO ENEMY'S CAMP

Wheeling, W. Va., Dec. 1.—Frank Keeney, Fred Mooney and William Blizzard, officials of the United Mine Workers, were granted a change of venue by Circuit Court Judge Sharp of Lewisburg but the jurist has not pitched the unionists out of the frying pan into the fire.

The trio face murder charges in connection with the long fight for justice that the coal diggers have waged in this state.

The three union officials made affidavit to Judge Sharp that it was their belief that they could not secure a fair trial in Lewisburg because of the coal owners' propaganda throughout the county. The court granted the request for a change of venue and selected Fayette county as the location of the trial.

Fayette county, while only [illegible] other county in West Virginia. It is stated that 80 per cent of the land in that county is owned by William McKell, a wealthy coal operator, who governs his vast domain as a feudal lord. McKell is credited with being the political master of certain high state officials.

The Unionist, published in this city in the interest of organized labor, declares that in any other state but West Virginia Judge Sharp's selection of Fayette would be met by indignant criticism.

"But in this pasture-land of privilege," the newspapers are decayed," says the Unionist.

ANTI'S FAIRY TALE HAS USUAL ENDING

San Francisco, Dec. 1.—"What Does He Smoke?" asks Editor Mullen of the Labor Clarion in discussing a speech by J. J. Brady, president of the local industrial association, who stated in Detroit that the unions have been overthrown, and that San Francisco is the anti-union basis.

"The statement that 'today San Francisco is absolutely anti-union shop' is too absurd to merit even passing attention, just as is the other assertion to the effect that 'the industrial association of San Francisco broke the labor power of labor in that city,' says Editor Mullen.

The Labor Day last the unions of San Francisco gave a practical demonstration of their power by [illegible] strike, staging the greatest Labor day parade in the history of the city. Those who witnessed the parade will be surprised to learn from Brady that the unions were broken and stripped of power by the industrial association in 1921."

The Labor Clarion says that last Labor day the riggers and stevedores' organization had a membership of 900, and today the membership is 2,000.

The printing trades are stronger than ever before, the culinary workers are stronger and stronger or more prosperous position and the transportation unions "are in better shape than they were in their history," says the labor paper.

"During the past two years the building trades crafts have organized more men than at any other period except the time right after the city was destroyed by fire in 1906, when building trades mechanics were coming to the city by the thousands.

"The industrial association did establish schools and conducted an experiment with them until the officers became thoroughly convinced that it was a useless expenditure of money because of the hopelessness of turning out competent men.

"It must be admitted that some of San Francisco's traveling anti-unionists are blessed with considerable imagination."

RAILROAD LABOR BOARD DOES CLEVER DODGING

Chicago, Dec. 1.—In decisions involving striking employes of the Virginian railroad, the railroad labor juggling, which caused the strike was caused by "mutual suspicion."

The workers have shown that the strike was caused by the proven physical fact that men risk their lives on gigantic engines when hauling long freight trains through tunnels on that railroad.

Engineers and firemen testified before the board that at times these tunnels are like blast furnaces, and in some instances they were forced to jump into their cabs. One engineer testified that the skin on his hands and ears peeled off. The management compiled long trains that three engines are used. The bills for tunnels with gases and a terrific heat that compels the engineers and firemen to often hold wet sponges to their mouth and nostrils.

Added to these deadly working conditions, the road has used defective equipment.

With childish simplicity, the labor board ignores these facts, and would have the public believe that the trouble on the Virginian is caused by "mutual suspicion."

WOULD HIDE SHODDY; FIGHT WOOL LABEL

New York, Dec. 1.—At a meeting in this city woolen manufacturers prepared plans to oppose the French-Capper bill in the national congress which would compel manufacturers to label their goods with the percentage of each kind of material contained therein. It was charged that the law is unworkable and burdensome, and "would place a premium on dishonesty." Now manufacturers can use just enough virgin wool to hold their shoddy together and can label it "pure wool."

The French-Capper bill does not oppose the use of shoddy, but it provides that if a customer buys shoddy he will know what he spends his money for.

COMMUNISTS EXPELLED

Chicago, Dec. 1.—Cloak makers affiliated to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union continue their campaign against members who are also members of the communist trade union educational union. This is the policy of the international union. Several more members were recently called upon to either resign from the union or the league.

The union insist that the communists have no place in a labor organization. The communists are not interested in improving the conditions. They want gigantic organizations of labor, not for the purpose of improving working conditions, but to paralyze industry, that the present social system may be overthrown.

NEW UNION BANK

New York, Dec. 1.—The bank of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union will open its doors for business in this city on Saturday, January 5, 1924. The president of the bank is Abraham Baroff, secretary-treasurer of the international union.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS GAIN

Chicago, Dec. 1.—Journeymen Tailors' union No. 5 reports that it has secured the eight-hour day, improved working conditions, and a 16 per cent wage increase.

HOUSING SITUATION IS DEBASING MORALS

New York, Dec. 1.—Family tragedies and the demoralization of children is caused by high rents and the general housing situation, according to Justice Edward F. Boyle, of the children's court.

Boyle, in dismissing a case of child neglect, said that the child should be taken into the home to help pay the rent, the disappearance of common standards of decency and the insanitary conditions under which many families live.

Back of each story, says Judge Boyle, is the hopeless struggle of fathers and mothers to get children out of the unwholesome environment, an ambition that is baffled in almost every instance by the inability to pay higher rents.

"Families are 'doubled up' in small apartments to an extent which was never before experienced in this city," said Judge Boyle. "Some of the results of this practice are too shocking to describe. The inevitable result in general is a serious lowering of moral standards.

"It seems to me, private enterprise having failed utterly, that the time for temporizing has gone by and that the matter must be faced fairly and squarely by the state itself, or by the city under authority from the state. Far from debating emergency rent laws, a question which it seems to me is outside the realm of debate, we should be discussing what manner of legislation, what means shall be employed by the state to provide for relief of the present crisis and for a permanent program which will insure the masses of our people, which includes the so-called 'white-collar' man, decent, sanitary accommodations at a reasonable rental."

"WHITE COLLAR" JOBS DON'T ATTRACT WORKERS

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 1.—The claim that so-called "white collar" jobs are attracting workers away from the building industry, is refuted by figures made public by the Carnegie Institute of technology. It is stated that of the 1,200 students enrolled for the present year in the college of industries, 50 per cent have signed to take courses in the building trades. In some of the departments the number of students enrolled for the year is from 200 to 300 per cent larger than in the previous year.

The increasing interest that trade unions are showing in educational facilities for their apprentices is a large factor in this increase.

"PARIS" LABEL IS FAKE

Washington, Dec. 1.—The "made-in-Paris" label, which has such a lure to the fair sex, is largely fake, according to the textile division of the department of commerce.

E. T. Pickard, chief of this division, says that most women object to allowing themselves to the hoax must doubtless realize the extent of the trick to which they are willing slaves, but the psychology of the Parisian appeal has put them in a frame of mind under which they enjoy this "deception," and even indicate resentment at an exposure of the imposition.

BOSSES BALK PEACE

Portland, Ore., Dec. 1.—How the Northwestern electric company, dealing in a public utility, has balked peace with its striking electrical employes, is shown by a statement issued by the state conciliation board.

The workers' demand for a wage increase was refused by the company, which also rejected arbitration and conciliation.

R. R. COMPANY "UNION" IS FRONT OFFICE PLOT

Philadelphia, Dec. 1.—In the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks' suit against the Pennsylvania railroad, that corporation is receiving publicity that will take many months to overtake and [illegible] newspaper headlines.

Henry T. Hunt, former mayor of Cincinnati and former member of the [illegible] the railroad's company "union" is a front-office stool maintained by the railroad to destroy the effectiveness of the clerks' brotherhood. This, declares Attorney Hunt, amounts to a conspiracy. The public's attention is also called to the admission by the company that it pays the compensation of its company officers and the expenses of the alleged "union" and that this diversion of the railroad funds is unlawful. The attorney shows that the federal government is directly interested in this expenditure because the transportation law provides that one-half of the company's profits over six per cent shall be turned into the federal treasury.

Emphasis is placed on that section of the transportation law which permits employes to select their own representatives, and which is ignored by the company.

The Pennsylvania railroad," said Mr. Hunt, "demands the retention of the portions of the transportation act which are favorable to it, such as the requirement that the interstate commerce commission shall fix rates so that the railroads may earn 5¾ per cent on their fair value, but refuses to obey the sections of the law relating to the rights of employes."

The clerks ask for an order that the railroad's funds can not be used to maintain company "unions" and that the railroad company recognize representatives that the clerks select, as provided by law.

GOVERNOR'S ECONOMY IS PUBLICITY STUFF

San Francisco, Dec. 1.—It is announced that Governor Richardson's cuts in appropirations. These reductions, labor noticed, always affected some activity that was related to human welfare. The workers declared that the campaign was to lessen taxes for those who are best able to pay. It is now discovered that instead of a saving there is a deficit of more than $10,000,000.

MODEL CLOAK FACTORY; MAKE UNION GARMENTS

Chicago, Dec. 1.—In their fight against sweat shops in this city, organized ladies' garment workers are arranging to start a co-operative garment factory that will be owned and operated by these unionists. The corporation will be capitalized at $250,000. Stock will be distributed to members of the union only, regardless of locality.

WORKERS ENJOINED

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 1.—Judge Porterfield has enjoined organized musicians and movie operators from picketing an anti-union theater.

METAL WORKERS UNITE

Manhattan, Kan., Dec. 1.—Sheet metal workers in this city have organized an affiliate of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

BUTCHER WORKMEN GAIN

Washington, Dec. 1.—Organized butcher workmen have secured a new contract which calls for the highest wage rate in this section of the country.

CHILD LABOR GAINS AS COURT UPSETS LAW

Washington, Dec. 1.—Following the annullment of the child labor law by the United States supreme court, the employment of children has increased, it is charged, by representatives of the organizations comprising the permanent conference for the abolition of child labor, which met in A. F. of L. meeting. The need for an amendment to the federal constitution was again stressed and it was agreed by the following amendment introduced in both branches of the coming congress:

"The congress shall have power to limit, and to prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age, and power is also reserved to the several states to limit and to prohibit such labor in any way which does not lessen any limitation of such labor or the extent of any prohibition thereof by congress.

"There is no question that should be in the hearts and minds of the people of our country like that of protecting children from exploitation," said President Gompers after the meeting.

"The members of the permanent conference for the abolition of child labor have organized for the purpose of impressing upon members of congress that no constitutional amendment should be opposed by congress so that this most un-American policy can be abolished."

LIVE ABOVE COAL MINES BUT CAN'T PURCHASE COAL

Pittston, Pa., Dec. 1.—Citizens in this and surrounding territory are indignant at the refusal of coal owners to sell them coal. It is charged that the largest coal corporations in this vicinity decline to sell their product here, but are shipping elsewhere. Citizens are discussing whether they will appeal for aid to Governor Pinchot or the federal trade commission.

The towns involved are in the heart of the anthracite region, and some of them are built over immense coal mines.

DECLINE TO BE FORCED

Washington, Dec. 1.—Railroad consolidation through voluntary action and natural development rather than by forced mergers, is favored by a committee appointed by the United States chamber of commerce to study railroad problems.

Under the transportation act railroads are permitted to merge, but no definite progress has been made along these lines. There is talk among some members of congress to force mergers, if the railroads fail to work out a plan of voluntary consolidation.

This proposal is opposed by the chamber's committee, which protests against using force to solve such an involved economic and legal question as the consolidation of railroads.

ALIENS ARE GOUGED

New York, Dec. 1.—The legislative committee that is probing methods of steamship agents and others who have dealings with immigrants, are exposing how helpless aliens are gouged. The witnesses were mostly agents of corporations, and they talked freely when it seemed that the committee wanted information to draw laws for the protection of immigrants, and not to prosecute.

DRIVERS RAISE WAGES

San Francisco, Dec. 1.—A wage increase of $3 a week has been negotiated by the Hotel Delivery Drivers' union. Organized milk wagon drivers have raised wages $17.50 a month. They asked for a $20 increase, and the settlement was reached through conciliation.

WON'T OPEN BOOKS

Chicago, Dec. 1.—Swift & company, meat packers, have notified the department of agriculture that the company will not permit department accountants to be permanently stationed in its offices.

"We claim the right which the constitution guarantees to all citizens of being permitted, in the absence of specific charges, to conduct our business peacefully without interference from government agents," says the company.

WESTERN APPLES ROT

New York, Dec. 1.—While a good eating apple is retailing in this city for 10 cents, press dispatches from the apple districts of the state of Washington indicate that apples in that section are rotting because of low prices paid the growers. It is feared that 10,000 car loads of apples will be lost.

WAGES MAKE SLIGHT GAIN

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Factory workers' earnings went up 32 cents in this state from September to October, because of holiday trade, according to state department of labor. The average weekly earnings for all factory workers in October were $27.73. These are the highest reported since 1920, except those of last June, and are over $2 higher than in October of last year.

The most important influence on factory earnings in October, as in September, was the rush of work in many lines in preparation for the Christmas trade.

There was a continued lull of small reductions in earnings in paper mills, oil refineries, shoe factories and sugar refineries. The leather and rubber industries also reported reductions. Iron metal trades were irregular, with advances and declines about evenly divided.

CAN NOT HOLD UNION FOR ACTS OF MEMBERS

Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 1.—A labor union can no more be held responsible for acts of its members than can the American legion or the Confederate veterans be held responsible for acts of their members, ruled Chief Justice Clark of the state supreme court, in deciding against a man who sued the Textile workers for $10,000 damages because he was expelled.

Superior Court Harding of this city made the same decision several years ago, and this decision was carried to the state supreme court, where the position of the union was again upheld.

LAND TAX DODGERS PROBED BY STATE

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 1.—The state tax commission believes large land owners in this state are dodging taxes on this land and is probing the amount of property which is exempt from taxation. Questionnaires have been forwarded to assessing officials. The chairman of the commission says that land intangibles, which would amount to large sums if they were assessed, are paying nothing.

WOULD TAX LOW WAGES

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 1.—In a memorial to Governor Walker, the organized workers of this state protest against the proposal that the exemption of workers over $1,200 a year be taxed. The memorial denies the state's moral right to make this levy, and this reasoning is presented:

"We submit that income tax, in letter and spirit, should be applied only to those who enjoy an income. The price of a day's labor is not income. The laborer has contributed his blood and energy in exchange for the wage. The wage is applied to living expenses, and any part of that wage applied him by law is taking from him so much of his wage."

BANK CLERKS EXPLOITED

Chicago, Dec. 1.—Bank clerks in this city are becoming restless over their long hours, and low pay, known as the Chicago Bank Employes' association is receiving attention. The clerks are compelled to labor 50 hours a week. Wages are low and responsibility great, with the bankers making so much money they can hardly hide their profits.

COOKS AND WAITERS UNITE

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 1.—Cooks and waiters in this city have organized under the title Catering Service Employes' union.

THEATERS RECOGNIZE UNION

Davenport, Iowa, Dec. 1.—All of the larger moving picture houses in this city have signed a new agreement with the Moving Picture Operators' union.